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**Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien.**<sup>7</sup>—Parts 241 and 242 continue the supplement to the algae. One new genus (*Pseudolithoderma*) of the Lithodermataceae is proposed, which is based on *Lithoderma fatiscens* Kuck. not Aresch.—J. M. GREENMAN.

## NOTES FOR STUDENTS

**Current taxonomic literature.**—J. C. ARTHUR (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 37:569-580. 1910) under the title "New species of Uredineae VII" has described 13 new species.—H. H. BARTLETT (U.S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Pl. Ind. Bull. No. 189. pp. 29. 1910) presents the results of a study of the *Dioscoreae* of the United States, and in a detailed synopsis recognizes 5 species, 2 of which and one variety are new to science.—M. BOULY de LESDAIN (Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. IV. 10:460-463. 1910) has published several new species of lichens, including 2 from Mexico.—E. BRAINERD (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 37:523-528. pls. 34, 35. 1910) has described 5 new species of the genus *Viola* from the southern states.—V. F. BROTHERUS (Phil. Journ. Sci. Bot. 5:137-162. 1910) in a third "Contribution to the bryological flora of the Philippines" enumerates 91 genera and 143 species; one monotypic genus (*Pseudoracelopus*) and 27 species belonging to several different genera are recorded as new.—C. DECANDOLLE (Leaf. Phil. Bot. 3:759-789. 1910) under the title "Philippine Piperaceae" records 50 recognizably distinct species, varieties, and forms of *Peperomia* and *Piper*, more than one-half of which are new to science.—J. CARDOT (Rev. Bryol. 37:65-72. 1910) in an article entitled "Diagnoses préliminaires de Mousses mexicaines" has published several new species.—E. B. COPELAND (Phil. Journ. Sci. Bot. 5:283-285. 1910) in an article entitled "Additions to the Bornean fern flora" has published a variety and several new species of ferns, and proposes a new genus (*Protolindsaya*).—H. N. DIXON (Journ. Bot. 48:297-310. pls. 507, 508. 1910) presents a paper on Indian mosses and includes several species new to science. One new genus (*Merceyopsis*) of the Pottiaceae is characterized, which is said to be intermediate between *Merceya* and *Hyophila*, and is represented by 7 known species.—S. T. DUNN (Kew Bull. 386, 387. 1910) has published a new genus (*Leptoderris*) of the Leguminosae from tropical Africa, and gives a key to the 14 known species.—A. D. E. ELMER (Leaf. Phil. Bot. 2:703-728. 1910) records 30 species of Lauraceae from Mt. Apo and Mt. Giting-Giting, P.I., 18 of which are designated as new. The same author (*ibid.* 729-734) lists 6 species of *Solanum* from Mt. Apo, of which 4 are new; and (*ibid.* 735-740) describes 5 new species of the genus *Begonia* from the Philippines.—J. S. GAMBLE (Kew Bull. 218-228. 1910) in

<sup>7</sup> ENGLER, A., and PRANTL, K., Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien, etc. 241. und 242. Lieferungen. Chlorophyceae von N. WILLE. Phaeophyceae und Dictyotales von F. R. KJELLMAN und N. SVEDELIUS. Rhodophyceae von N. SVEDELIUS. Nachträge zum I. Theil, 2. Ab. pp. 97-192. figs. 54 (174). Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann. 1910. M 6.

a paper on "New Lauraceae from the Malayan Region II" includes the description of a new genus (*Stemmatodaphne*). The same author (Phil. Journ. Sci. Bot. 5:267-281. 1910) under the title "Bamboos of the Philippine Islands" enumerates 7 genera to which are referred 25 species, 12 being new to science.—A. O. GARRETT (Mycologia 2:265-304. 1910) in an article entitled "The smuts and rusts of Utah" publishes a catalogue of these plants collected in seven different counties of Utah, during eight years of field work, recording 144 species.—M. GÜRKE (Monats. für Kakteenkunde 20:145-148. 1910) characterizes a new species of *Cereus* (*C. pseudosonorensis*); the plant has been brought into cultivation in European gardens along with *C. sonorensis* from Mexico.—E. HACKEL (Rep. Nov. Sp. 8:513-523. 1910) has published several new species of Gramineae, 5 of which are from Mexico and South America. The author also describes a new monotypic genus (*Anelytrum*), found near Genoa, Italy, the native habitat of which is still in doubt.—H. HARMS (Bot. Jahrb. 45:293-316. 1910) under the heading "Leguminosae africanae V" has published 27 new species and records two genera (*Eurypetalum* and *Tessmannia*) new to science.—E. HASSLER (Rep. Nov. Sp. 8:552-560. 1910) continues the enumeration of plants of Paraguay, publishing several new species and varieties in the Leguminosae.—A. A. HELLER (Muhlenbergia 6:97-113. 1910) gives further results of his studies of "The Nevada lupines" and describes two new species (*L. montigenus* and *L. nevadensis*).—J. HERZOG (Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 27:348-358. 1910) has published 11 new species of mosses from Bolivia.—B. P. G. HOCHREUTINER (Bull. N.Y. Bot. Gard. 6:262-299. 1910) under the title "Critical notes on new or little known species in the Herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden" has published 27 new species and varieties of flowering plants, mostly from South America.—J. HUBER (Bol. Mus. Goeldi 6:60-90. 1910) in an article entitled "Novitates florum Amazonicarum" has published 31 new species of flowering plants from the region of the Amazon; the paper includes a new genus (*Euxylophora*) of the Rutaceae.—F. KRÄNZLIN (Rep. Nov. Sp. 8:545. 1910) has published a new species of *Cleisostoma* (*C. chrysochilum*) from the Philippines.—G. LISTER (Journ. Bot. 48:310-312. 1910) has described a new genus (*Colloderma*) belonging to the Mycetozoa; it is based on *Didymium oculatum* Lippert, which was originally found in upper Austria and rediscovered near Skene, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.—J. LUNELL (Am. Mid. Nat. 1:204-208, 233-238. 1910) has described 7 new species and several varieties of spermatophytes from North Dakota.—K. K. MACKENZIE (Torreya 10:249, 250. 1910) records a new species of *Proserpinaca* (*P. intermedia*) at present known only from New Jersey and Georgia, and (*ibid.* 228-230) a new blueberry (*Vaccinium caesariense*) from New Jersey.—P. MAGNUS (Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesell. 28:377-380. pl. 11. 1910) describes and illustrates a hitherto unknown parasitic fungus from the Transvaal; the fungus was found on stems of *Zizyphus* and a new genus has been created for it, namely *Hyalodema*.—G. MASSEE (Kew Bull. 249-253. 1910) describes several new fungi and includes a new *Merasmius* from Trini-

dad, a new *Polyporus* from Louisiana, and a new genus (*Pilula*) from tropical Africa.—E. D. MERRILL (Phil. Journ. Sci. Bot. 5:1-136. 1910) has published an "Enumeration of Philippine Leguminosae with keys to the genera and species," recognizing 90 genera and about 280 species of this family in the Philippine Islands; one new genus (*Monarthrocarpus*) is proposed, being based on *Desmodium securiforme* Benth; 15 species and 4 varieties are new to science and several new combinations are made. The same author (*ibid.* 167-257) under the title "New or noteworthy Philippine plants VIII" has published 104 new species of flowering plants and proposes the following new genera: *Curraniodendron* of the Saxifragaceae, *Astrocalyx* and *Cephalomedinella* of the Melastomaceae, and *Pygmaeopremna* of the Verbenaceae.—E. D. MERRILL and M. L. MERRITT (*ibid.* 287-370) begin a consideration of "The flora of Mount Pulog," one of the highest mountains of the Island of Luzon. The present article gives a general descriptive account of the island, characterizing four floral regions, or types of vegetation, and enumerates the plants from the Hepaticae to the Umbelliferae. The paper contains descriptions of two new genera (*Aniselytron* and *Monostachya*) of the Gramineae and 21 new species belonging to different genera of flowering plants.—W. A. MURRILL (Mycologia 2:305. 1910) has described a new boletus (*Gyroporus jamaicensis*) from Jamaica.—J. A. NIEUWLAND (Am. Mid. Nat. 1:263, 264. 1910) proposes a new genus (*Bataprine*) based on *Galium hispidulum* Michx.—C. H. OSTENFELD (Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesell. 28:397-400. 1910) has published a new genus (*Thorosphaera*) of the Coccolithophoraceae; the material on which the genus is based was collected in the Mediterranean Sea near Calabria.—S. B. PARISH (Muhlenbergia 6:113-128. 1910) presents a useful synopsis of "The Southern California Juncaceae" with keys to the genera and species.—F. PAX (Bot. Jahrb. 45:234-241. 1910) under the title "Euphorbiaceae africanae XI" has published several new species and characterizes two new genera, namely *Zimmermannia* and *Excoecariopsis*.—F. PETRAK (Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 27:207-255. pls. 1, 2. 1910) under the title "Die mexikanischen und zentralamerikanischen Arten der Gattung *Cirsium*" presents an interesting revision of the group, recognizing 27 species. The study is based on the material in the Royal Museum of Natural History in Vienna.—L. QUEHL (Monats. für Kakteenkunde 20:149-150. 1910) describes and illustrates a new species of *Mamillaria* (*M. bombycina*) from Mexico.—A. REHDER (Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Gesell. 1910, pp. 248-254) in an article entitled "Einige neue und kritische Gehölze" publishes a hitherto unrecorded form of *Ribes Cynosbati* from Vermont and West Virginia, a new form of *Rosa pratincola* from Central United States, and three new hybrids in the genus *Hypericum*.—H. H. RUSBY (Bull. N.Y. Bot. Gard. 6:487-517. 1910) has described 67 new species of flowering plants from Bolivia, based on collections made by R. S. WILLIAMS in 1901 and 1902.—P. A. RYDBERG (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 37:541-557. 1910) in continuation of his "Studies on the Rocky Mountain flora" has described 4 new species of *Carduus*.—C. S. SARGENT (Proc. Acad. Phila. 62:150-253. 1910)

under the title "Crataegus in Pennsylvania II" records 110 species of this genus from Pennsylvania, 79 of which are indicated as new.—R. SCHLECHTER (Rep. Nov. Sp. 8:561-572. 1910) under the title "Orchidaceae novae et criticae" has published 19 new species of orchids, several being from America; one new genus (*Platystele*) is proposed, which is based on PITTIER's no. 2013 from Costa Rica.—J. K. SMALL (Torreya 10:230, 231. 1910) has described a new species of *Anychiastrum* (*A. montanum*) from the mountains of southern Pennsylvania to Georgia.—I. URBAN (Symb. Ant. 4:353-528. 1910) continues the "Flora portoricensis." The present fascicle contains the genera from *Euphorbia* to *Verbena* and includes a new species of *Heliotropium* (*H. antillanum*) from Porto Rico and Cuba, and a new variety of *Jussiaea suffruticosa* L.—W. WEINGART (Monats. für Kakteenkunde 20:161, 162. 1910) has published a new species of *Cereus* (*C. cinnabarinus* Eichlam) from Guatemala.—R. S. WILLIAMS (Bull. N.Y. Bot. Gard. 6:227-261. 1910) in a second contribution on Bolivian mosses records approximately 200 species and varieties, and of these 19 are described as new.—H. L. WILSON (Univ. Calif. Pub. Bot. 4:75-84. pls. 12, 13. 1910) in conjunction with W. A. SETCHELL has published a new genus (*Gracilariophila*) parasitic on *Gracilaria confervoides*. The host and parasite have the same subordinal relationship.—H. WINKLER (Bot. Jahrb. 44:497-571. 1910) has published the first of a series of articles entitled "Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Flora und Pflanzengeographie von Borneo." The paper is based mainly on collections made by WINKLER in 1908, and in the work of identification the author has been assisted by eminent specialists. About 45 new species are here described for the first time, and one new genus (*Campanocalyx*) of the Rubiaceae is included.—H. WOLFF (Rep. Nov. Sp. 8:524-526. 1910) under the title "Umbelliferae novae I" has described new species from Mexico and China.—Different authors (Kew Bull. 328-344, 368-371, 381-386. 1910) have published new species of flowering plants, chiefly from Africa but including several from Peru. One new African genus (*Necepsia*), belonging to the tribe *Crotoneae* of the Euphorbiaceae, is proposed by D. PRAIN.—J. M. GREENMAN.

**Algal coals.**—The characteristic petroleum-yielding coals known as bog-head, cannel, etc., have been referred to an algal origin by RENAULT, BERTRAND, and POTONIE, a view that has been more or less acceptable to our own students of paleozoic coals. The evidence of such an origin is the occurrence in such coals, as well as in bituminous schists and oil-shales, of abundant "spherical or oval bodies, often arranged in layers," these bodies being interpreted as colonial algae. They have now been investigated by JEFFREY,<sup>8</sup> who developed a special technique to secure numerous and even serial thin sections. As a consequence, the structure and hence the nature of these bodies have been brought out with a clearness not heretofore possible.

<sup>8</sup> JEFFREY, E. C., The nature of some supposed algal coals. Proc. Amer. Acad. 46:273-290. pls. 5. 1910.